APORTANT FROM GEN. POPE'S AHMY.

tirring Address of the General to His Command.

ADVANCE IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Enemy to be Sought and Beaten.

UCCESS AND GLORY IN THE ADVANCE

SHAME LURKS IN THE REAR.

By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed command of this arm at large spent two weeks in learning your whoreaboute, your condition and your wants; in preps stag you for active operations, and in placing you a position from which you can a remptly and to the purpose.

I we come to you from the We are purpose.

A seen the backs of our active an army whose business it has been to beat the whore an army whose business it has been to beat the whore positions and to beat him when found—who a policy has been attack, and pot defence.

Presume that the county been able to place presume that they been called here to pursue the me system. They been called here to pursue the me system.

It is my repose to do so, and that speedily.

Tam s to you long for an opportunity to win the distance of you long for an opportunity to win the distance of the standard opportunity and another of the you.

My standard of the you to dismiss from your minds

Our Fredericksburg Correspon

FREDERICKSBURG, July 12, 1862.
hes Enterprise—Removal of the Sick—R turn of Mr. or laughter—General McCall in Good Health—Richmont apers—Redpath and the Contrabands—Capture of a tool Colonel, &c., &c.

Probably no army was ever situated under circumances like those attending the occupation of Fradeskaburg. Though seventy miles from Warhington,
d at almost an equal distance from Richmond, the
savy beam of guns roll in upon us from both capitals,
d while to-day we may hear the cannon at Arlington,
to south wind to-merrow may bring us the roar of
the from the crimsoned flats of the Chickaheminy,
to long since the greatest excitament was occasioned
for among the troops by the report of heavy guns in
the direction of Richmond, and as night came on a ruddy
are on the couthern sky stirred up the regiments to
the wildest pitch of enthusiasm, so confident were
that the rubel capital had fallen, and that fire
as at last sweeping down the den of treason into
thes. Days passed on with no intelligence concerning
to cause of the mysterious illumination, and many had obes. Days passed on with no intelligence concerning to cause of the mysterious illumination, and many had again to regard it as some new and strange phenomenon nature, when, to our great surprise, we learned that se rose of guns came from the Appomatics, soveral tiles beyond Richmond, and that the brilliant hight was at the reflection of burning coal fired by the rebels near stereburg. Scarcely a night parses, when the wind is buth, but we hear the guns in the vicinity of the uncertiver, while the curiosity of the volunteers is only qualled by the intense anxiety of the citizens, whose open seem all bound up in the success of Jeff. Davis Co.

bones seem all bound up in the success of Jeff. Davis & Co.

However paradoxical it may appear, business thrives best among robels where their "enemies" are most numerous, and the activity and prosperity of Frederick-burg now doubtless exceeds that of any former period. For only have the old places of trade been reopened, but stores and shops have sprung up in almost every street, as if by magic, while Yankee wares tempt the eye from faunmerable windows, and New England calicoes yie successfully with the sombre craps of mourners for rebel fathers, husbands and sons. At Aqua wast storehouses have been erected and alm at every available spot upon the little pents occupied by affices and salcons. The relirond has been placed in better condition than ever before, and the secession fannties of Fredericksburg will soon be able to cross upon a bridge of wire, proof against any catastrophe from wind or flood. The estion factory has resumed its operations, and, supplied with cotton exhumed from secret hiding places, is turning out clethes vigorously as before the rebellion, while the whirr of millstones enlivens the valleys and invites the husbandman with his grain, which, protected by Union treory, has ripened into an abundant harvest.

Nearly all the sick have been removed to Washington

protected by Union treops, has ripened into an abundant hervest.

Nearly all the sick have been removed to Washington suring the last few days, and the hospitals here are now almost empty. A few of the most violent cases remain; but these have as good care as they would receive at Washington, and are certainly in a much more pleasant ideality. Among those remaining is Capt. Caldwell, of the Second regiment Sharpshooters, whose lifes despaired of. Since the occupation of Falmouth the Captain has been serving as Provest Marshal of the place, and by his superier qualities has wen the esteem of every officer. The general health of the treops continues excellent, and the great quantities of blackborries afford a most agreeable remedy for the many little lils resulting from an impure state of the system, for the densing of which no better specific could be prescribed; while at the same time they attract the men from the via worke of the squarer, whose pies, cakes, &c., have proved the bane of every regiment.

which no better specific could be prescribed; while at the same time they attract the men from the vile words of the same time they attract the men from the vile words of the same time they attract the men from the vile words of the same time they attract the men from the vile words of the sullers, whose piese, cakes, &c., have proved the bane of every regiment.

Notwithstanding the vigilance exercised in excluding liquors from the army, little difficulty is experienced by those who knew how to get it, and case after case of whaskey, gin, &c., passes daily under the noces of officers, who, in their ridiculous fumbling of ladies' baggage, are oblivious to the choice brands packed away in unassuming boxes, or neatly hidden in the sine assortment of "thospital stores." Every carpet bag, trunk and bundle entering Fredericksburg undergoes a rigid examination, rank being no zafeguard against search; and the pouting of ladies at the tumbling of laces, silks, bouncles, &c., seems to have inspired the officials with a sort of grim delight in ransacking every package large enough to hold a bottle.

Several of the officers of the division are going home for the purpose of organizing the new regiments. Among shose are Capt. Robinson, of Gon. King's staff, and tape. Hodge, of Gen. Auger's staff, both accomplished officers and well-qualified for the command of their new regiments. A few officers are absent on recruiting service; but furloughs and passes to Washington have recently been entirely suspended, curtailing the amount of travel by rail and steamer amazingly.

Mayor Slaughter returned from Richmond the day before yesterday, completely diagnated with airfairs at the rebel headquarters. It will be remombered that the Mayor was sent by the citizonal last week to procure the release of Gen. Reynolds; but, to his great disappointment, he was coolly informed that the Secretary of War was equally invisible. After valuly wideavoring to obtain an interview with the Secretary, Mayor Slaughter filed his petition and returned to

WINCHISTER, June 19, 18/2 quiry, I have the honor to say there is no formdation of fact for the statement contained in the resolution enclosed to me. No person not belonging to the army,

THE MEETING TO-DAY.

The loyal citizens, of every class and profession, are re specifully and exruestly invited to attend the grand mass meeting to be hold on Pacedny next, 15th inst., at four

o'clock, on thion square.

It is recommended that all places of business be closed at three o'clock, in order that those who desire to show their ityally to the government may be present.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR., Secretary.

Major Williams, Anthon Battery of Light Artillery:

Em. Will you do us the favor to superintent the firing
of the national salutes to-morrow, on the southeast cor-

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jn.,

Secretary Committee of Management
Hampuratusin, Austinor Barration,
Lines Australia, July 14, 1802.

No. A. Secretary, Ed., Secretary of the Chamber
Commerce Committee:

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Recruiting Going on Briskly. The work of recruiting is looking up once more, volunteers applying almost as numerously as in the early days of the rebellion. At the United States mustering office, No. 79 White street, about one hundred and twenty-five man were mustered into the service yesterday, and we learn that one officer recruited fully twenty men through his own exertions.

Recruiting in Brooklyn. Complaints are being made that recruiting is not pro-essing welf in Brooklyn, and apprehensions are enter-med that a draft will have to be recorted to in order

volunteers. Speeches were made by Ex-Governor Sey-

Hoston and the New Call for Troops Bostos, July 14, 1862.

An order appropriating \$300,000 from the city treasury, to be expended in the payment of lounties (\$100 to each volunteer) and other expenses in raising the city's quota of volunteers under the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, was passed this afternoon by both branches of the city government.

Boston, July 14, 1862.
An order appropriating \$399,000 from the city treasury be expended in the payment of bounties (\$100 to ea volunteer) and other expenses in rasing the city's quota of volunteers, under the recent proclamation of the Presi-dent of the United States, was passed this afternoon by both branches of our city government.

War Meeting in Indianapolis, Ind. Indianarous, July 14, 1862.

An enthusiastic war meeting was held to-night. Twenty thousand dollars were subscribed to support the families of volunteers. Recruiting progresses most favorably. Indians will fill her quota of new troops rapidly.

A new order has been officially issued by the Navy De-partment for the purpose of inducing men to join the navy. Heretofore men have only been received for three years or the war; but by the new order they can the recruit. There has been much improvement in the would not care about joining the army are willing to serve their country in the navy, and this opportunity is offered them so that they can enlist fer a short term if they wish to do so. The naval service is one in which the seamen as well as officers gain honor, and the prize money is not inconsiderable in these times. The United States Naval Rendezvous in this city is under the charge of Captain Bullies, and is situated at No. 9 Cherry street, where every desirable fact can be ascertained in rela-

The Captured Rebel Steamer Sumter. OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE. CAIRO, July 2, 1862.

The following description of the rebel steamer Sumter lately captured in the fight before Memphis, will perhaps

be of interest to your readers:-The rebels, before descring the vessel, knocked up some of the machinery and cut the pipes, which caused her to leak very badly, and, in fact, she came near be-ing sunk in fifty feet of water. Fortunately the mail boat came along and towed her against the bank, or rather grounded her. Our commandant, Lieut. Henry Erben, Jr., about this time was knocked overboard by one of the oak bars of the capstan, which was carried away. The current was running five miles an hour at the time; but through the exertions of the sailors he was rescued from drowning. Although stunned by the terrible blow, his in urice were not of a serious character. When the repuls to the Somter are com-pleted (wideh will be very sees). Lieutenant Erben will have the command of the finest war vessel in the Western waters. She is a perfect

war vessel in the Western waters. She is a perfect monster, and for epecials exacted anything in the manof-war line. She is over 200 feet long, has two heavy guns and splendid quarters. The believants are from thirty inches to four and a half feet thick, all covered with two thicknesses of rational from the stop of the most powerful engines on the river, the cylinders being forty inches in duameter and eight and a half feet stroke. Her cabins are fitted out in fine style, with carpets, cilcloths, founges, bathrooms, &c. The beautiful work about her gives evidence that Northern skill and mechanism have been chiefly employed in her construction. She was built in New Orleans. Really she was a prize worth capturing, and we hope our Southern "brothren" will send along a few more of the same sort. We expect to get away from this place in a day or two, when we shall be ready and in prime condition for whitever work our commodors has laid out for us.

INTERESTIEG FROM THE PENINSULA.

Our Army Correspondence.

HARMSON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, July 10, 1862.

One Well Weather on the Peninsula—The Splendid Spirit of our Army—Its Secure Position—Additional Reinforcements—Prospect of Active Operations—The Rebell Still Firing at Vends on the James River—The Lights Re-established on the River—Increases Pacilities for

cooled the air and settled the dust. It has finally subsided into a regular rain storm, which bids fair to continue through to-day.

There is little how about the camp. The soldiers are quietly regular after their arduous labors and sufferings of last which after their arduous labors and sufferings of last which a content. The spirit of the army is good, and its confidence in final triumph unimpaired. The brilliant successes which attended the change of base of operations, now that the object of those movements is understood, and the signal victories schieved over a pursuing enemy of such overwhelming numbers, have greatly ancouraged our soldiers. The reinforcements already received, and those on the way, also tend to increase the good feeling and confidence of the army. The fact that General Burnside is coming has hade beautiful of the content of the general could be sent here whose presence

f they stand well—an they so far seem to—the intens-beat of the middle of the day.

we sought elsewhere for the wherewithal to meisten our clay. "Surface water"—the drain of the hills, settles here and there in swampy pools—came next. It was bad, but it grew worse; for if the Army of the Potense nis a weekness, it is a weakness for a quiet and private wash "with soap." Pon't suppose that men drink from the same pools that they wash in. Not at all They only wash in the pools from which some other man drink. The custom of those addicted to cleanliness is to wander away a mile or more from their own camp to a pool near somebody elses's camp, and the somebody else does the same for them. Thus the equilibrium is kept. Everything is beautiful, and the good hangs about as high as you can conveniently get it. We relinquished the "surface water" when it tasted of soap. Then we sent our foragers to springs, wells, &c., that might be in the vicinity. It is a notable it tasted of soap. Then we sent our foragers to springs, wells, &c. that might be in the vicinity. It is a notable sight to see soldiers on the forage for water. One goes from a group of twenty or more, and takes the canteens of all the rest with the understood arrangement that on other occasions another of the twenty are to carry his: and so he goes loaded, and wanders and hunts. Sometimes he borrows a mule, for the distance is often considerable—miles, even—and sits down by spring or brook, dips his water in a tin cup and patiently pours it into the narrow neck of a canteen. Thus he fills his twenty; and I have seen him at this at times when I thought there was a great deal of pathor in the picture. Occasionally, at the conclusion of a march, the soldier will happon on a well, with its cool, clear water from a great depth. But then his supply has an early limit. Anon comes a general. He makes the house where the well is his headquarters, and he puts a guard on the well. Lat none come between the water and his nobility. Now, however, we have foraged out all the springs of the neighborhood, and we are digging wells. Over at the Eeven Pines we left the enemy a nice legacy of wells well dug and well furnished with crotches, poles and buckets, and we shall probably improve the country in the same way down here.

Tenterday the settlement of sutters established on the

pally "cookies" and choose. The cookies are the olessic kind of cake, hard and stale. Soldlers buy half a pound or a pound of choose, and with one or two cakes eat it at once.

Every now and then we hear the distant heavy fire of the robel batteries on the river as they blare away at the transports or other vessels, and the wonder is that the gunboats cannot shell those gentry oct.

The Richmond Dippatch of June 30 says.—As truthful chronic ers of events we must not out to montion that much ill feeling has been created in the bosoms of very many people, not alone connected with the army, but in the private walks of life, at the deference and obsequious attention paid to some few of the Yankee officers, they having been, at is ellected, quartered at one of our best hotels, while our bave men of similar rank have received the scant hapitality afforded by the dreary dungeon and its attendant chains and misery. To a government received to stand on and maintain its dignity in all things, such a course of policy may well be district. We simply mention the matter as one that has produced a deep feeling of indignation, and provoked comment of no very complimentary nature to the parties instrumental in producing the effects reported.

Comment seems unnecessary, but, thank Heaven, our principles of right, justice and huminity have not so far been forgotten as to vent upon a poor, deleded, and still worse, wounded enemy, our weath, and to desire that they shall be thrust out into a burning sunto find a bedien the hot sand and lie there to rot, and be kicked and culled by half-civilized and inhuman boys and drurkes men, or that they should be the object of bitter secon and contempt by human beings known in the so-called confederacy as laides.

It has been our henor to be humane, while the enemy have been, not unjustly, charged with being inhuman; in fact they be ast of it. The three officers alluded to above are Colonel Forney, of Alabama (a graduate of West Point), Colonel Williams of Virginia, and Captain Murphy, of Alab

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

Tea ment of Union Prion rs by he Re'es, de.
The mail boat Nellie Baker brought down last evening twenty four rebil prisoners, who have been recently captured by our recombitering cavary

We learn by an officer of the Fifth Lichigan regiment, who is one of the one hundred and seven Union prisoners

who came from the Baltimore Store Hospital yesterday that the treatment they received from the rebet officer. having charge of them while they were held captives was universally kind and humans, and so different from what they had anticipated that it was actually surprise

time it was evacuated by our troops, deeming it not safe to take away his money, buried it in the goomd. The sum amounted to some six thousand dollars. He subsequently went up on the flag of truce boat John Tucker, and made known his case to some robel officers, who wons with him and actually helped him to obtain his maney, which he brought away with him.

At the Chesapeake Hospital there are about two hundred patients, over one hundred of whom are rebels. About one hundred rebels have did of there within the last swe months. Most of the patients new there have been there some six weeks, and are doing wall. I send a list of their names to day, in part.

The two cool days we have had here have had a very favorable effect upon the sick, and the well have appreciated them;

fore Robel Prisoners—Gun Rifters and Bustpers—What the Gunboats are Doing—ThesRobel Press on the Late Bal-thes—A "Press"-ing Hint—Credit to Whom Credit is Bath A "Press" ing Hint-Credit to Whom Credit is Duo-Arrest of a Rabel Spy Near Hampton-Bravery of The Tetegraph Ran-A Vessel Seized by Capt. McGiom of the Reliance-The Rechange of Priomers of Var-Robel Officers at Portress Menrie, and the W. Tay re Install—The Richmond Dispatch on the Sam Sch. of . dt. The Noily Baker arrived last evening from Harrmon's Landing, just in time to put General McClellan's despatches an board and allow the passengers to embility to this the Adeialdo was obliged to wait until nearly seven o'clock. The Noily Baker brought down sevening members and prisoners, who were found prowling

The twenty-two prisoners of whom I wrote in my let, or of yesterday were sent over to the Rip Raps until

other government property, which they claim to have rost guard on the wharf. Perhaps people do not realize that all the United States guns found on the battle field finder. These guns are generally gathered and sent to a gun shop, and repaired, and again are sent to work for

North; but as he could produce no proofs of ownership it was taken from him. A bold and dashing lieutenant attempted to take all the dogs from here a day or two e of sharpers from visiting us as in former days. however, they are in Baitimore, waiting for a

shapes to gum down and sell some leetle dings echeep."

I leavn that our gunboats are working at the rebel to make the forest too hot for the robels. This work is done by rh ils, and eye witnesses state that the effect of the huge shells tearing through thick timbers is truly terrific. Great trees are cut into and fall, orashing and tearing sinit the dark, dank groves, while limbs and shreds of timber rattle among the heavy foliage. A dell, unearthly sound follows, and even the beasts and reptites of the thick fastnesses lies in terror before the storm of from half. This work is carried on by night as well as day, and already the rebels fear to show themselves as they were wont to de a few days since.

Their press portends that are long we shall know of a movement which will surprise us. If it is a dirty, mean trick, they cannot surprise us in the least. Any party of mean who will fire into a hospital bost, with two hospital flags flying, are mean enough for anything. I have no doubt that the enemy are throwing up intrepchments and sigging rite pits a short distance back from the river, for a purpose which, if a cartain movement should be made which they fear, it would be well to have them. Let them dig; it will de them good, and their work in due time will come to naught.

increased in a greater ratio.

I learn to day that a spy belonging to Stewart's cavalry (rebel) was arrested yesterday by two of our telegraph men, Andy Doyle, of Brooklyn, and D. T. Evans, telegraph pilot. It appears that while these gentle-(rebel) was arrested yesterday by two of our telegraph men, Andy Doyle, of Brooklyn, and D. T. Evans, telegraph pilot. It appears that while these genticmen were engaged in repairing the telegraph line, a man came up to them and inquired the road to Newport's News, and in payment for the information he promised to present the telegraph men with a horse he claimed to have no use for. The road was, hown to him and no questions asked. Neither of the telegraph men had any arms. Shortly after the man left a company of Union cavalry came up and inquired if they had seen a man whose description agreed with the one in question. Leaving on the road printed out, the cavalry were soon out of sight. Suspictous now arose in the minds of Doyle and Evans, and they started in pursuit, although they took a different road. It was not long before they came up with the rebel, and Evans immediately demanded him to surrender, which he did. He was brought in towards Hampton, but, falling in with the cavalry, he was delivered to them, and now is in the Hampton guardhouse. He proves to be a rebel spy of no small import, and to these telegraph men are we indefted for his arrest.

Capt. McGinn, of the revenue steamer Bellance, selzed a cchooner last evening for violating the revenue alway, and this moraing she was sent up to Baltimore to be libelled. Capt. McGinn is a terror to the "skippors" of these waters, and the cargoes of vile whiskey shipped by unprincipled sutlers generally fall into his grasp, and thus are prevented from reaching our soldiers, avoiding much stekaess and trouble in the army. He is continually "turning up?" where least expected, and generally makes a strike. The flottille of maall tugs which lie commands on the Chesspeaks and adjacent waters have always rendered excellent service in onforcing the revenue laws, and preventing the smuggling of information across the bay into the acomy's country. This has been the quietest Sunday we have had here in many months. Secrely a man can be found to addice a wine service of

Forguess Monnon, July 13, 1862.

Capture of a Spy-The Rebels Shelled Out of the Wood,

Along James River-Skirkmith at Williams' Bay,

usual routine of line repairs and inspection yesterday afternoon, captured a robot cavalryman, who had been prowiing about, and had even been inside of our military prowling about, and had even been inside of our military camps at Hampton. These two repairers were unarmed, and as the robel drove past them they jumped from their horses and caught his horse, at the same time tolling him he was their prisoner. Although he was theroughly armed he made no attempt to use his weapons, and at once considered himself captured. He is a spy, and probably a valuable acquisition to the Rip Rap archives before the time.

The Union gunocats have shelled the woods to-day along the banks of the James river. Much of it was done in sight of the mail boat, and only one gun was fired from the shore by the rebels.

A schomer was selzed at Harrison's Landing yesterday by General McCleilan, and was sent to Battimore with all the cargo, she had liquors on board, and belonged to sutters.

A skirmish took place at Williamsburg on Friday between the Union and rebel pickets in which the former

Harrison's, and have put up at the Hygica Hotel. They were wounded and taken prisoners at Williamsburg. They have their liberty and comfort to the extent the place affords. It is to be hoped that our men, now prisoners at Richmond and other localities, fare as well. Their names are Colonel Forney, of Alabama, Colonel Williams, of Virginia, and Captain Murphy, of Alabama. They receive more than their share of attention from the ladies present; either from sympathy or curiosity, which, I am unable to say.

General Slovam's Division in the Battle

of Gaines' Mills.

The official reports of the losses in killed, wounder and missing of General Slocum's division—formerly commanded by General Franklin, and now composing a por

Mills, and disputed the merce of the enemy across the breeks. General Poters and cannot when the enemy pressed upon him, and a general engagement took place.

General Slocum's division had been ordered across the bridge, a little in advance, and to the right of Franklin's division. Here they were in the advance of Poter's army. In about an hour they were ordered to recross, and the bridge was destroyed, it being feared that the enemy might throw reinforcements across there A half-past two o'clock they were ordered to cross the large bridge, called Woodbury and Alexander's bridge, to ever the crossing of General Forter's corpe. They found the infantry engaged in a ficres conflict with the enemy in the woods, with a large force of artillery posted in the rear. The division was ordered to the front in detached brigades and regiments, and put into the fight at various points of the line about four o'clock. By command of General Slocum, Oolonel Bartlett, commanding the Second brigade, went to the support of the left wing, which seemed the weakest point, and which was subsequently broken. Colonel Bartlett formed his brigade in line of battle, but was ordered by an add-ecamp of General Slocum, Polonel Bartlett formed his brigade in line of battle, but was ordered by an add-ecamp of General Porter to go immediately to the support of the extreme right. He led his brigade across the front, under the heavy fire of the enemy, in good order, and posted each regiment upon the right, losing seventeen killed on the way. This brigade was soon engaged, and each regiment fought valorously, as the records show, until the closs. After dark the firing of the enemy engaged, and each regiment the hospital, not far from the bridge.

The New Jersey regiments—First brigade—were deached and fought esparately in different parts of the field. The Fourth regiment, Colonel Eimpson, was led his the open a brill in the rear near the hospital, not far from the bridge.

The New Jersey General Nowton, was ordered to clear a piece of woods toward t

and Hexamer's First New Jersey battery, found opportunities to do good service, and came off with little
loss.

The Ninth Massachusetts regiment was the rear of the
retreating column, which had just passed over a hill into
s large plain. As the regiment ware retreating over
this hill they were holly pressed by the rebels. To break
and run was not for the men who had covered
themselves with glory during the entire day,
Lieutenant Colonel P. R. Guiney (now in command)
decided to form a line of battle on his colors,
and to resist the enemy until the advance of the
retreat should have time enough to leave ground
sufficient to enable him to make his retreat in good order. Colonel Guiney, with his two standard bearers,
advanced upon the rebels with the words—"Men, follow
your colors." It was enough. Before that small band
of jaded heroes waved the Stars and Stripes, and with
lond huzzas they realised upon the rebels, driving them
back up the hill. Nine times did the remnant of the
Ninth drive, with ball and buckshot, the advance of the
robels being often within sixty yards of them.

Casualties in the Nineteenth Massachu-Boston, July 10, 1862.

Bosnow, July 10, 1862.

The official report of the casualties in the Nineteenth
Massachusette regiment, Colonel Hinks, shows a total
loss of 140 killed, wounded and missing in the recent
batties near Richmond.

The Silver Coinage. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1862.

As the suggestions in your paper attract public notice As the suggestions in your paper attract public notice, I think it proper to call your attention to a statement made in your issue of to-day respecting the silver coins of the United States. The act of Congress of March 3, 1853, to which you refer, did not authorize the use of any additional alloy in the coinage; or, in other words, did not reduce the finecess; the change was in the weight of the coins. The half dollar was reduced fourteen and a quarter grains below the former standard weight, and the smaller coins in the same proportion. Previous to a quarter grains below the former standard weight, and the smaller coins in the same proportion. Previous to 1858 our silver coins were issued from the Mint at the rate of 116 4-11 cents per ounce; but in that year the average price of silver of like disoness at London and Paris was 121 cents per ounce. Our silver coins, being worth more as buillon than as coin, ceased to circulate.

The reason for this disturbance in the value of silver

arose from the large production of gold from Californi and Australia, the production of silver being greatly les and Australia, the production of silver being greatly less than gold it appreciated in value. At the beginning of the present century the production was in the proportion of about one conce of gold to forty-six cances of silver. About the period when the mines of California were opened it had probably changed to one cance of gold against seventeen cances of silver. But since 1852, and up to a recent period, the production of the two precious metals gives a result of one cance of gold to less than four cances of silver.

The change, therefore, in the standard weight of our silver coins in 1863 was rendered absolutely necessary, because silver had increased in value as compared with gold.

silver coins in 1865 was rendered absolutely necessary, because silver had increased in value as compared with gold.

If any further change in the weight of our silver coins is made't should, in my opinion, be predicated upon the price of deliar-silver per conce in the markets of the world, and not upon a comparison with a depreciated paper currency. When our arms and measures of policy have re-established the Union as it was, and the constitution as it is, these troubles of our currency will specify disappear. In the meantime no adulteration of our coins or reduction in their weight will remedy the evil. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servans,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

P. S.—In the Mint report for 1863, pp. 4 and 5 and 6 and 7; also for 1864, pp. 3 and 4, you will see this subject carefully noticed. In case you should wish to refer to these reports, f give you the reference. The first report is Ex. Doc. No. 40 H. R., Thirty-third Congress, second session.

The Rev. Dr. Fennington in England.

The Rev. Dr. Pennington in England.

theroughly armed he made no attempt to use his weapons, and at once considered himself captured. He is a spy, and probably a valuable acquisition to the Rip Rap archives before this time.

The Union guncoats have shelled the woods to-day along the banks of the James river. Much of it was done in sight of the mail boat, and only one gun was fired from the shore by the rebels.

A schooner was selzed at Harrison's Landing yesterday by General McClelian, and was seat to Estimore with all her cargo. She had liquors on board, and belonged to sutters.

A skirmish teek place at Williamsburg on Friday between the Union and rebel pickets in which the form the Army last evening ou their way home to the North.

Generals Richardson and dorman are on a flying visit to Fortrees Monroe to-day, but return immediately to the army.

Hospitals are being rapidly constructed at Hampton for the accommodation of the sick and wounded, and in a short time thit teen acres of flund will be covered with heapital buildings at that place. The locality is well selected, being on the narrow portion of the pulsuada and between two beautiful sheets of water, giving a fine briefe at most all hours or the day.

Three accession officers arrived here less evening from

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Additional Particulars of the ACats at Marfreesbore.

The Rebels Reported Advancing in Force Upon Nashville.

Arrival of Union Reinforcements at That City.

Masnvilla, July 14, 1862.
The Unionists lost \$30,000 worth of army stores

Murfreesbore.
The Union forces engaged were the Third Minnesota Celonel Lee'le, eight hundred men; six companies of the Ninth Michigan, Colonel Parkhurst, three hundred; the hundred and twenty-five; Hewitt's battery, eixty mon convalescents; the Fourth Kentucky, twenty-five. In all about fourteen hundred men.

The rebel force consisted of one regiment of mount ama and Tennessee cavalry-between three and four

The Pennsylvania Seventh lest in killed, wounded and missing, two bundred men. The only officers escaped, G. Captain C. C. McCormick, and Lieutenant H. D. Mo-

were recently replenished with new clothing, &c., all of which have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Capt. Rounds, Provost Marshal of Murfreesbore', and guard, shot nine of the rebels before surrendering. Ewing, active secessionists here, were known to be at Beersheba Springs, near Sparta, a few days since,

organizing the raid on Murfreesboro', which may, it is apprehended, be extended to the capital of the State.

The public are still in a great state of excitement, many families having left. The Louisville cars were crowded this morning with alarmed cotton speculators and adventurers.

It is reported that Gen. John C. Breckisridge, Col.

rebel forces at Murfreesboro.

It is also reported that they have taken Lorergne, fif-teen miles from Nashville, and that Kirby Smith is ad-vancing on Nashville from Chattanoogs with fifseen thousand men.

Murfreesboro was barricaded by bales of hay, and the federal shells set fire to many houses.

Colonel Lester is failing back towards Nashville.
Union reinforcements are coming in by special trains.
The Twenty-eighth Kentucky has just arrived. They were cheered as they passed through the streets.
The city is in a great state of excitement. The secessionists confidently expect the arrival of the rebel forces some time to-night. Batteries have been placed on Capitol Hill and other points.

There may be music in Nashville before this reaches the Hwath.

the Herald.
Colonel Leslie surrendered at Murfreesboro at fou

ncluded, the latter for want of ammunities.

Georgia and Ainbama cavalry and Texas Rangers wer engaged in the fight. The Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry were partly engaged. Some have reached Nashville, and are now on duty.

Three members of Hewitt's battery, who escaped from Murfreesboro, report that their battery and the Third Minnesota sugrendered. Colonel Duffield was mor-tally wounded. General T. A. Crittenden, of Indiana, is

ville. The Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry and the Seven ty-fourth Ohio arrived from Lebanon last night. Four

ville, with camp equipage, &c.

Men are lying on the sidewalks asleep holding

The Pursuit of Morgan's Guerillas LOUSVILLE, July 14, 1862
The Eleventh Michigan arrived at the camp near Lou

A despatch, dated Laxington, says that General Ward assumed command last night. The city is under martial law. No man is to appear without a musket under penalty of being shot down. General Ward's proclamation orders all the citizens of Fayette county to prepare

less than 10,000 men, crossed the Eentucky river this-morning and moved North to Versailles, where now is a force sufficient for the protection of Frankfort and Lax-

cited. A thousand rumors are aftent, Meatings have been held, and citizens in large numbers have volun-teered special service at Lexington. Over one hundred of the city police went fully armed. Many citizens are yet anxious to go, but their services will not be accepted

mill further news from Morgan is bad. THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURG

The bombardment is tremendous and unceasing. It is estimated that the enemy has fired \$2,000 shot and shell.

Our loss thus far is only six men. One wounded. The inhabitants have taken refuge in the woods. Should the invadors land we will drive them back at the point of the bayonst. Vicksburg can't be taken.

bayonst. Vicksburg can't be taken.

[From the Vicksburg Whig.]

The damage to the city is very severe. The publication of the Whig is hereafter suspended, the shot and shell falling too thick for our printers.

Vicksburg, July 16, 1862.

The firing was quite rapid this evening. The enemy replied with rifled guns. No great damage was done on either side.

The Granada Evening Appeal of the 8th says the Vicksburg canal is progressing, with 5,000 negroes working

INTERESTING FROM MEMPHIS.

The Secondonists Required to be Neutral or Leave the City in Five Days.

Meanins, July 12, 1802.

General Grant has issued an order requiring the families of all persons connected with the rebel army or government to leave the city within five days or take an oath that they have not, and will not furnish infor-

ma'ion to the enemy.

This sweeping order is in consequence of constant communication be ween persons in the rebel army and This order causes considerable exciteme

This order cause considerable accitement. [From the Granada Evening Appeal.] A foragin, party of one thousand of Curtis' then were attacked and nearly all killed; but few captured one thousand and fifteen fearval supply wagons, loaded, between Memphis and Ceribih.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ARKANSAS.

Arkansas refugees report that Carlis stacked and completely cut to pieces five hundred rebels under tolonel McNelli, thirty miles east of Barascille, July 4.

Mangine, July 12, 1862 Colonel Fitch is still at St. Charles. It is reported that he has had a sharp skirmish with the r bels in that vicinity, but that the latter were routed